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DATE: Saturday, December 10, 2005

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	DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L17	l11 and ((antigen or epitope) with assoc$)	38
☐	L16	l11 and (antigen or epitope)	123
☐	L15	liposome same (artificial adj receptor)	1
☐	L14	liposome same (artificial receptor)	14170
☐	L13	lipid with (melting or melt) with fluid	31
☐	L12	lipid with (melting or melt)	1420
☐	L11	artificial adj receptor	168
☐	L10	artificial with receptor	1097
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L9	l3 not l4	2
☐	L8	l3 not l2	0
☐	L7	(ligand and HEAD) and l2	0
☐	L6	(ligand and tail) and l2	0
☐	L5	(ligand and tail) and l3	0
☐	L4	head and L2	3
☐	L3	ligand and L2	2
☐	L2	L1	9
	DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L1	New-roger$.in.	9

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 NEWS  4  OCT 03   MATHDI removed from STN
 NEWS  5  OCT 04   CA/CAplus-Canadian Intellectual Property Office (CIPO) added
                   to core patent offices
 NEWS  6  OCT 13   New CAS Information Use Policies Effective October 17, 2005
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                   visualization tools
 NEWS  8  OCT 27   Free KWIC format extended in full-text databases
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 NEWS 10  OCT 27   EPFULL enhanced with additional content
 NEWS 11  NOV 14   CA/CAplus - Expanded coverage of German academic research
 NEWS 12  NOV 30   REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY on STN(R) enhanced with experimental
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               http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

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=> fil medline biosis caplus embase wpids
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=> artificial (w) receptor
L1 433 ARTIFICIAL (W) RECEPTOR

=> (antigen or epitope) (s) assoc?
L2 113198 (ANTIGEN OR EPITOPE) (S) ASSOC?

=> l1 and l2
L3 0 L1 AND L2

=> (antigen or epitope)
L4 1530088 (ANTIGEN OR EPITOPE)

=> l1 and l4
L5 23 L1 AND L4

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L6 14 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> t ti l4 1-14

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Association of 4G/5G polymorphism in PAI1 promoter with PAI1 level in deep vein thrombosis.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI A novel cancer-associated **antigen** RCAS1.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Trifunctional somatostatin-based derivatives designed for targeted radiotherapy using auger electron emitters.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI A fundamental bimodal role for neuropeptide Y1 receptor in the immune system.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Innate NKT lymphocytes confer superior adaptive immunity via tumor-capturing dendritic cells.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Autoantibodies make a U-turn: the toll hypothesis for autoantibody specificity.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Blimp-1 is required for maintenance of long-lived plasma cells in the bone

marrow.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Immunostimulatory oligonucleotides block allergic airway inflammation by inhibiting Th2 cell activation and IgE-mediated cytokine induction.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Cellular composition and cytoarchitecture of the adult human subventricular zone: A niche of neural stem cells.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Minor histocompatibility **antigen** HA-8 mismatch and clinical outcome after hla-identical sibling donor allogeneic stem cell transplantation.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Factor X Shanghai and disruption of translocation to the endoplasmic reticulum.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Lymphoproliferative disorders in Costa Rica and simian virus 40.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Case-control study of an acute aflatoxicosis outbreak, kenya, 2004.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 1530088 MEDLINE on STN
TI Rapid and/or high-throughput genotyping for human red blood cell, platelet and leukocyte antigens, and forensic applications.

=> py>1999 and l6
L7 8 PY>1999 AND L6

=> l6 not l7
L8 6 L6 NOT L7

=> d ibib abs l8 1-6

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999242327 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10227768
TITLE: Immusorba TR and Immusorba PH: basics of design and features of functions.
AUTHOR: Yoshida M; Tamura Y; Yamada Y; Yamawaki N; Yamashita Y
SOURCE: Therapeutic apheresis : official journal of the International Society for Apheresis and the Japanese Society for Apheresis, (1998 Aug) 2 (3) 185-92.
Journal code: 9706703. ISSN: 1091-6660.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Editorial
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199905
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19990601
Last Updated on STN: 20000303
Entered Medline: 19990519
AB Immusorba was reported by Yamazaki et al. to be the world's first practical immunoadsorbent in 1982. Since then, this immunoadsorbent has accumulated an abundance of clinical achievements. Immusorba has such unique functions that it is used in treating various diseases and holds possibilities for application to more diseases. Immusorba was designed as an **artificial receptor** for rheumatoid factor (RF) based on structural analysis of heat-denaturated globulin. Subsequently,

new substances that it can adsorb have been found as seen in reports on the adsorption performance of Immusorba to anti-acetylcholine receptor antibodies (anti-AChR Abs) and antiganglioside antibodies. Along with this, Immusorba has been used in treating a wide range of diseases. The greatest characteristic of Immusorba is that its adsorption capability is selective rather than specific, making it effective against a great number of diseases.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92120745 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1769707
TITLE: **Antigen** activation of human B lymphocytes bearing artificial **antigen** receptors.
AUTHOR: Peacock J S; Zschokke M E; Barisas B G; Roess D A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Miami School of Medicine, FL.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI-21873 (NIAID)
HD-23236 (NICHD)
SOURCE: Immunology letters, (1991 Aug) 29 (3) 247-53.
Journal code: 7910006. ISSN: 0165-2478.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19920315
Last Updated on STN: 19920315
Entered Medline: 19920225

AB When highly purified human and murine B cells are challenged in vitro with certain so called "T cell-independent" activators such as the polyclonal B cell activator lipopolysaccharide (LPS) or the clonally specific B cell activator dinitrophenyl-conjugated polymerized flagellin (DNP-POL), mouse, but not human, cells differentiate into immunoglobulin-secreting cells. However, results from this study show that DNP-POL can cause human B cell differentiation in a T cell-independent manner when the **antigen** is concentrated onto the cells via artificially incorporated palmitate-modified anti-DNP mouse IgA molecules. This response is comparable in magnitude to that induced by a T cell-dependent polyclonal B cell activator, pokeweed mitogen, in unfractionated mononuclear cell cultures, suggesting that DNP-POL induced polyclonal B cell differentiation. DNP-POL binding to the **artificial receptor** molecules on B cells did not cause cellular proliferation, even in unfractionated mononuclear cell populations. These results are similar to those obtained in previous studies using mouse B cells in which the **artificial receptor** was unable to act as a transmembrane signaling element. From these studies, we conclude that B cells express clonally unrestricted, presumably low-avidity, endogenous receptor for POL, and that signaling through this receptor activates B cell differentiation but not cell proliferation.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86305855 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2427585
TITLE: Lateral diffusion of **antigen** receptors artificially incorporated onto B lymphocytes.
AUTHOR: Londo T R; Peacock J S; Roess D A; Barisas B G
CONTRACT NUMBER: AI-21873 (NIAID)
SOURCE: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), (1986 Sep 15) 137 (6) 1924-31.
Journal code: 2985117R. ISSN: 0022-1767.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900321
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19861015

AB In the companion paper, we have shown that palmitate conjugates of a monoclonal anti-DNP IgA (protein 315) incorporated onto B lymphocytes can bind DNP antigens and that this binding causes polyclonal B cell activation. In this study we use fluorescence photobleaching recovery (FPR) techniques to examine the lateral diffusion and mobile fractions of **antigen**-receptor complexes on receptor-decorated B cells as functions of **antigen** concentration and **epitope** density. Antigens used in this study are DNP conjugates of polymerized flagellin (DNP-POL) and linear dextran of 2 X 10(6) m.w. (DNP-DEX). The diffusion coefficient observed for **antigen** bound to artificial receptors decreases monotonically with increased **antigen** dose and **epitope** density. When the **artificial receptor**-bearing cells are labeled with either relatively high concentrations of medium **epitope** density **antigen** or high **epitope** density **antigen**, a large fraction of **antigen**-receptor complexes become immobile in the time scale of the experiment. We attribute this behavior to extensive receptor cross-linking by **antigen**. In parallel with these FPR experiments, we examined the effects of **antigen** concentration and **epitope** density on the polyclonal humoral response of receptor-decorated B cells. We found that the response is a function of both **antigen** concentration and **epitope** density similar to that seen in natural B cells. The combined results of these experiments show that cell activation results when the diffusion coefficient of the **antigen**-receptor complex ranges between 10 X 10(-11) cm2 sec-1 and 5 X 10(-11) cm2 sec-1. These values represent threefold and sixfold decreases from the diffusion coefficient of **antigen**-free receptors, respectively. However, when either a high **antigen** concentration or **epitope** density causes a large fraction of **antigen**-receptor complexes to become immobile, B cells become unresponsive not only to the bound **antigen**, but also to LPS. Results obtained in this study are very similar to those obtained in a study performed with natural **antigen**-specific B cells. Therefore, for the responding population of receptor-decorated B cells, it is possible that antigens activate and paralyze these B cells by mechanisms similar to those by which antigens regulate normal B cell responses.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 6 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82069377 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7306672
TITLE: Tobacco mosaic virus as a carrier for small molecules: **artificial receptor** antibodies and superhormones.
AUTHOR: Schwyzer R; Kriwaczek V M
SOURCE: Biopolymers, (1981 Sep) 20 (9) 2011-20.
Journal code: 0372525. ISSN: 0006-3525.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198202
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19820212

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:455188 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198682112030; BA82:112030
TITLE: BIOLOGIC ACTIVITY OF **ANTIGEN** RECEPTORS ARTIFICIALLY INCORPORATED ONTO B LYMPHOCYTES.
AUTHOR(S): PEACOCK J S [Reprint author]; LONDO T R; ROESS D A; BARISAS B G
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY, COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORT COLLINS, CO 80523, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology, (1986) Vol. 137, No. 6, pp. 1916-1923.
CODEN: JOIMA3. ISSN: 0022-1767.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Nov 1986
Last Updated on STN: 21 Nov 1986

AB We describe a method for incorporating monoclonal antibody molecules onto viable murine lymphocytes and summarize the biologic activity of these artificial receptors on B cells. Mouse spleen cells incubated overnight with palmitate conjugates of a monoclonal anti-DNP IgA (protein 315) in the presence of deoxycholic acid incorporate about 50,000 antibody molecules per cell. When concentrations of deoxycholate and palmitoyl-protein 315 are carefully controlled, this labeling procedure does not affect the viability or the normal functions of the receptor-decorated cells. The incorporated antibody specifically binds DNP-antigens, although it appears to be unable to communicate directly with internal cellular components. Yet when these receptor-decorated, unprimed cells are challenged with any one of several DNP-antigens, up to 42,000 per 106 B cells differentiate into Ig-secreting cells. This response is about 23-fold greater than that induced in normal cell cultures and is of the same magnitude as that induced by the polyclonal B cell activator LPS. This, in addition to the observation that only about 3.6% of receptor-decorated B cells responding to DNP-conjugated polymerized flagellin (DNP-POL) produce hapten-specific antibody, demonstrates that these antigens cause polyclonal B cell differentiation. Normal spleen cells in the presence of DNP-POL and irradiated spleen cells bearing the artificial receptors do not exhibit the polyclonal antibody response. Also, the response of receptor-decorated B cell is blocked by high but nontoxic concentrations of the nonimmunogenic hapten DNP-lysine. These observations demonstrate that the polyclonal B cell response in this system requires the binding of **antigen** to artificial receptors on functionally viable cells. The polyclonal B cell response to a thymus-dependent **antigen** DNP-conjugated bovine γ-globulin (DNP-BGG) requires the presence of the carrier-primed T cells. On the other hand, T cell depletion by anti-Thy-1.2 monoclonal antibody and complement causes only a slight reduction in the number of receptor-decorated B cells that respond to the relatively thymus-independent **antigen** DNP-POL. This type of phenomenon is also seen with natural **antigen**-specific B cells. Thus, polyclonal activation of receptor-decorated B cells exhibits the same gross helper cell requirements as antigenic activation of natural **antigen**-specific B cells. The results of this study are discussed in the context of the role of membrane-bound surface Ig in **antigen** -dependent B cell inactivation. The companion paper in this issue presents a fluorescence photobleaching recovery study of the lateral diffusion of **antigen** bound to **artificial receptor** in relation to the resulting biologic response.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:181958 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:72989
TITLE: Chemistry which enables on-off switching of genes in cells
AUTHOR(S): Sodeoka, Mikiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 113, Japan
SOURCE: Kagaku (Kyoto, Japan) (1994), 49(11), 809
CODEN: KAKYAU; ISSN: 0451-1964
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB A review with 4 refs. It is known that the complex of FK506 and its receptor protein FKBP binds to calcineurin to block signal transmission of T-cell proliferation. An artificial membrane receptor, which has both the ζ-domain of T-cell receptor complex and the FKBP domain, has been designed. The artificial receptors reconstructed on T-cell membrane aggregate by treatment with FK1012 as the membrane-permeable dimer of FK506 to activate their ζ-domain resulting in activation of NFAT and expression of genes (on-switching) regulated by NFAT. Dissociation of the receptor aggregate by treatment with another FK506 derivative enables off-switching of the target genes. Application of this approach to disease therapy is expected.

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FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 17:39:12 ON 10 DEC 2005

L1 433 ARTIFICIAL (W) RECEPTOR
L2 113198 (ANTIGEN OR EPITOPE) (S) ASSOC?
L3 0 L1 AND L2
L4 1530088 (ANTIGEN OR EPITOPE)
L5 23 L1 AND L4
L6 14 DUP REM L5 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7 8 PY>1999 AND L6
L8 6 L6 NOT L7

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.30	53.89

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-0.73

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